NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Tuesday, September 17, 1844.

The Great Democratic Meeting Last Night. colocos of this city last evening, indicate the existence of a degree of enthusiasm and unanimity in that party, such as none of its leaders dreamed of a few weeks ago. In numbers, enthusiasm and unanimity, these great popular gatherings have never been surpassed in this city, or probably in any section of the Union, during any of the contests which have heretofore agitated the country.

The important feature of the occasion, was th speech of Mr. Bancroft-of which we give a full and accurate report. As the great historian of his country, the appearance of Mr. Bancreft is the poltical arena here, naturally created a great degree of interest, and his speech was listened to with remarkable attention. It is clear, candid and dispassionate. Unlike some of the great prosy, twoour speeches, which the party backs of both factions are in the habit of inflicting on mass meetings. this short, pithy speech, will tell on the masses.

Altogether this meeting adds another powerful incentive to increased action on the part of the whige; it furnishes another most impressive admonition to the discreet and intelligent friends of Mr. Clay, to bestir themselves in repairing the damage which the cause of that illustrious statesmen has sustained at the hands of the bungling, ignorant and obstinate leaders, orators and editors who have so sadly mismanaged the canvass for him-here at

Panie amongst the Whigs-Review of the Recent Elections.

A panic is very generally spreading amongst the whigs of this neighborhood in relation to the prospects of Mr Clay at the ensuing Presidential election. This has been growing for some time past, and has been occasioned chiefly by the singular, obstinate, and impracticable position of the abolition party in the free States, but it has acquired a great degree of additional intensity from the result of the recent election in Maine, and begins to affect the most reasonable, as well as the most sanguine, of the whig party. Yesterday, this growing panic was increased by an article in the Journal of Commerce, purporting to review the recent elections and showing, by the peculiar construction of the statistical tables presented, the extraordinary reachundred thousand votes in twelve States during the last year. Here is the statement from the Journal

In eight of the twelve States we compare with the State elections in 1810, and also with the Presidential elections of the same year. In the other four, we compare only with the Presidential elections—no gubernatorial elections having been held in 1810.

	. 18		Govern	or 1840.	Preside	nt 1810.
	hig.	Dem.	Whit.	Dem.	Whip.	Dem.
	,506	28,116	39,336	35,417	40,261	31,921
N. Hampshire	-	11.500	20,1148	29,150	26,153	32,761
	,093	28,346	30,555	25,983	31 601	25,296
	, 125	-	44.179	35 883	46.376	33,782
Indiana Legis'e.	-	1,700	62,924	51,287	65,352	51.701
	875	52,022*		39,650	58,489	32.616
	.000		23,435	22,637	32,445	18,009
Maine	-	10,000	45,574	45,507	46.612	46,201
100	00.3	100 101	000 011		- COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	1
	181	132,184	332,211	258,514	317,291	272,287
132	101		288,514		272,287	
Whig majority,	1.715		43.697		75,007	
et in mindoxità	4110		1.715		1,715	
			411.44		141 14	
Democratic gain in	n RS	Itates	. 41.982		73,292	
	A SECTION	SHASHINA			1.0,000	
. Average of G	over	nor and	Lieuten	ant Gov	ernor	
			07/100			

Whig. 347,294 33,528 15,537 28,471 11,296

138,572 155,894 138,572 466,126 396,122 390,422 17,312 76,004 17,312 93,316 Democratic gain in 12 States.

If this statement is absolutely correct, and preeents an impartial view of the recent elections, it would be a most appalling fact against the chances of Mr. Clay, and furnish sufficient ground for the creation of a panic amongst the whigs. But we do not think that the Rev. David Hale has presented the case fairly. He has mingled the returns of the State and Presidential elections in such a jumbling way, as gives the entire advantage to the democratic party-an advantage which we do not think justly belongs to them to the extent of an hundred thousand votes reaction. As we are in a position of great independence, and care nothing for the result either one way or the other-being above and beyond the reach of all parties and all factions - we have gone to work, and arranged what we believe to be an impartial review of the recent elections, illustrating the present aspect of political affairs, with greater impartiality and accuracy than our contemporary of the Journal of Commerce, Here

	-	-1844-		-	-1840 -	_
States.	Whig	Dem.	Albo	. Whig	. Dem.	Abo
North Carolina	41,030	37,216	100	44,179	35,883	100000
Kentucky	59,680	55,0,6		33,370		-
Louisiana	7,677	8,033	-	8,124	6,108	-
New Hampshire	14,750	27,974	5,767	20,038	29,159	126
Congections	30,093	28,816	1,971	30,5.5	25,983	174
Rhode Island	5,568	208	-	4,653	3,245	42
Maryland	22,468	17,868	-	31,401	29,234	-
Virginia	27 791	26,927	-	33,327	33 939	-
Georgia	33,489	29,033		39,619	35,509	-
ludiana	46,845		-	64, 221	51,287	-
Missouri	28,331			23,212	23.625	-
Alabama	22,000			21,556	29,102	-
Illinois	38,000	50,000		10,203	41,813	139
Maine	37,405	47,122	6,115	44,615	44 017	194
Vermont	26,497	19,892	5,176	33,435	22,637	319
Aggregate	411,617	460,620 441,617	21,529	493,470 460,641	460,641	993
Democratic majority		19,003		31,829 19,003	Whig	maj.
Democratic gain in fift Phase:			DLAR	VOTE.		
			1844.	18		ecr'se.
Full Whig vote			441,61	7 49	2,470	50,832
Fuil Democratic vot	A		460,63	20 460	0,611	21
Vote in favor of	Deme	ocratu.				50.853
						20,000
Years. Populas	YOU	ug.				
18.95	7.0		Den.	waig n	taj. Den	
1837			63,587	108,01	. 2	1.875
13:18	1 145	210	19,203			
1839	972	114	010,010	110,69		
14 14	200	Mar 1,1	111,168	*** ***	133	3,821

STATE ELECTIONS IN 1849 AND 1844.

972,347 1,011,168 — 1,271,293 1,128,393 145,900 1,025,339 1,053,592 — 1,038,888 1,133,398 — 963,833 1,073,157 — It will be perceived from the first table in this series, that the democratic gain in fifteen States Tying the present year, as compared with 1840, amounts only to 50,934, instead of 93 316 as re presented by the Journal of Commerce. We do not think that the Journal of Commerce makes a fair comparison by contrasting the State election of '44 with the Presidential election of '40; because it is to be apprehended-and, indeed, all experience shows that it is so-that the whigs are much more ready to come out in their strength in the Presidential election, than in an election merely for State officers. The accuracy of this view will be confirmed by an inspection of the Presidential returns for the various years from '36 to '43, which we give in one of the above tables. It is thus seen that the whigs came out in their full force in 1837 and 1838, and also in the year 1840; but that, during the other years, not enumerated, immense masses of them staid away altogether from the polls. Now, it is probable that during the present year, also, a great many have staid away, unless, perhaps, the extraordinary increase in the abolition vote of the present year, as compared with that of 1840, may represent a portion which is thrown out of account entirely by the Journal of Commerce. It we were to add the abolaton vote to that of the whigs of the present year, it would reduce the democratic gain so low as thirty thousand-about one-third that, which is represented by the Journal of Commerce.

But the general result of all those tables, comparisons, and returns, appears to give | an ascendancy to the democratic movement, which is certainly quite sufficient to carry also meand dread of the keenest kind into the camp or the whigs. We are indeed, decidedly of opinion that the whige are on the edge of a precipice-on the very verge of destruction - if something be not speedily done to save them. The results of the gross mismanagement of the

canvass by their leaders-orators-song-singers psalm-singers-editors-and others-are now beginning to fill with alarm and dread the entire masses of the whig party. The conduct of Thurlow Weed, and that particular clique with which he is connected in this city, and throughout the State, has had the most disastrous influence on the fortunes of Henry Clay. Their violence-personalitv-folly-their miserable attempts to catch the Irish in one case, and every little squad of "reformers" in other cases-their identification of the great whig cause with every bizarre and ridiculous movement of fanatics and enthusiasts-all this has spread d sgust and apathy amongst the whig ranks, and produced the present ominous symptoms, which are justly regarded with so much alarm by the discreer, a ber, and thoughtful members of this great political party. Look, for instance, at the conduct of the Tribune and Evening Journal in relation to the riots in Rensselaer county. Is it not, indeed, alarming to observe the accredited organof a party that pr. fesses so much integrity and mo-rality, and regard to law and order and the rights of property, as the whigs-to see such organs absolutely coming out and endeavoring to palliate the guilt of those concerned in the riots and outrages which have disgraced Renssellaer county ? This jacobinical disposition of a part of the whig press and whig party has already advanced to a great degree. How, indeed, could it fail to alarm all the property holders in this city-all the leading and influential whice in this neighborhood—and produce a spirit of lukewarmness that will operate to a most ruinous extent before the next election, if something be not done to counteract it.

We have already alluded to the policy of Mr Webster, of Seward, Granger, Greeley, Brooks, and others, and of all the itinerant and wandering orators and song-singers of the whigs in relation to the Texas question. The only result of all this agitation, has been to increase the abolition party, and abstract votes from the whigs, making the election of Mr. Clay almost a hopeless task long before November. Then, again, on the subject of the tariff, look at the ridiculous absurdities put forth by the Tribune in its puerile discussions about the price of seven cent sheetings, and tacks and needles, and other trifling things, instead of going before the people with those broad and liberal views which are calculated to interest the masses, and stir up to the very depths the popular teeling and sentiment! Look at the conduct of Brooks of the Express, dealing out from day to day the weakest twaddle and the most prevish personalities! In-deed, if Mr. Clay be defeated in the next election, he may ascribe his ruin to his ignorant-presuming -illiberal-and tyrannical friends and supporters in the north.

Yet, Mr. Clay's case is by no means hopeless His case is not at all so bad as it is represented by the Journal of Commerce, in its review of the State elections, for we believe that in spite of the increase of the abolitionists, there is also an increase in the numbers of the discreet and sensible whig voters of this country since the year 1840, sufficient to counterbalance that abstraction-the question is, will they, can they, be induced to come out in their strength next November ? If they do come out, Mr. Clay's chances are still strong that he will go into the White House. But if he do, it will be with the loss of the House of Representatives. Again, we say, it is a matter of the most pressing urgency for the whigs to put forth all their exertion in order to counteract the disastrous influence of the miserable policy and tactics of their ignorant and presumptuous leaders, orators, and newspaper editors. Let them make any sacrifice, even that of a majority in the House, in order to secure the triumph of Mr. Clay. With a whig Senate—a de-mocratic [House, and Mr. Clay at the head of the Executive, the national government would be balanced in such a manner as to prevent any great explosion which might effect the destinies of the

opinions we have just expressed respecting the position and duty of the whig party, we annex the following calm, sensible and sound article from the Courier & Enquirer of yesterday :-

The Courier of Enquirer of Yesterday:—

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

Give them Light — The great mass of both political parties are honest and patriotic, and past experience has proved, that if the people are properly enlightened upon any subject, they are certain to vote, correctly in regard to it. This is a great fact of which the whigs should never lose sight; and having patret confidence in the justice of their cause, it is the areducy to use every conceivable means to enlighten the great mass of our opponents. To do this, whig documents must be circulated every where, but particularly in our Southern tier of counties and in Penasylvania.

ta Pecusylvania our opponents are so thoroughly un-rincipled, that they are every where endeavoring to

Is Pennsylvania our opponents are so thoroughly unprincipled, that they are every where endeavoring to make the people believe that Mr. Polk is the friend and Mr. Clay the enemy of protection. A baser and more deliberare flase-hood never was conceived by man; and we hazard nothing is saying, that the history of the civilized world does not present such a hold and unblashing attempt to deceive the people by absolutely reversing the principles of candidates for their suffrages.

What is to be done? Will whig mass meetings, singing Clay congs, and congratulating each other upon our prospects of success, undeceive and enlighten our opponents? Will whigs meeting together any where, make converts of the locofocos? Do not Jet us be misunderstood, All these things are good in their way and place; but this is not enough. We must devote the six weeks which remain to unceasing efforts to enlighten the honest men in the ranks of our opponents, and not to increasing the zeal and enthusiasm of our friends. Money raised for the surpose of electioneering, should be devoted to the patriotic purpose of teaching our benighted fellow citizens what is their true interest; and if two or more individuals of the proper qual-fleations, were designated in every county in the state, furnished with the necessary documents, and appointed to visit every voter between this a dt the day of election, they would do more towards achieving a triumph in November, than all the mass meetings which have been, or may be held before the election.

meetings which have been, or may be held before the election.

These are truths which it is our duty to put before our readers, because we have arrived at the opinion that all has not been done which might have been achieved, and that the energies of our party are not properly directed Let the whig gatherings and mass meetings proceed; but let the committees in every county in this state and Pennylvania, rouse themselves at once to the pressing necessity of personal visits to every elector, with documents which shall leave no question of the merits of the great questions now pending before the country. There is adequate time to accomplish all that is desired; nay, more than abundant if our people will but give their exertions a proper direction and confide less in mass meetings of whigs.

THE NEW REFORM PARTY-MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM - We give in this day's paper, a well written and able article from the Journal of Commerce, with figures and facts that cannot lie, in turther evidence of the extravagance of the party at present in power in this city. And this too, of alparty who promised so much to get power, and who has given us so little when in ; and it cannot be doubted but this exposé her shown an entire want of faith on their part, and has placed them in a more disreputable state than ever any party was. Yet, with these facts before the public, we find them forming committees and conventions, and going about nominating mem bers for Congress; putting forward measures of reform; to elect national and state legislators, with as much boldness as a more honest party What have they to expect from any ticket they may put forward? Who will trust them after their barefaced perfidy? Let them answer these questions. Let them try their solution.

FOUR OR FIVE STATE ELECTIONS are yet to take place before all the forces meet for final conflict on the great field of Waterloo. The Maryland election is the first-it takes place on the 2d of next month. Georgia and Arkansas elections are held on the 7th-New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio on the 18 h of next month. Every State election is now watched with breathless anxiety.

LAUNCE -The Sultana, of 650 tone, to be com manded by Captain Dennis, and intended for a line of New Orleans packets, will be launched today, noon, from Brown and Bell's ship yard, foot

BLACEGUARDS ATTEND .- Jersey Democratic Barbacue to-day, "free, gratis, for nothing, and no cost." Hurry aboard—music, gunpowder, ladies, speakers, all splendid. An excellent chance for ara air-no charge. Who won't be at the foot of Beach street this morning at nine o'clock. See advertisement. These locofoco vagabonds carry everything before them. "So they do-woes me !" ave the goon.

the City of New York Last Evening-Un-paralleled Excitement and Enthusiasm-Eight Tremendous Mass Meetings at one time, attended by Fifty Thousand Demo.

The annals of political excitement do not, we believe, present any thing like a parallel to the scene presented last evening in this city. Long be-tore the hour appointed for the meeting, Tammany Hall was densely crowded, and many thousands of the "bone and sinew" thronged the Park and the adjoining streets. There could not have been less than fifty thousand persons in the neighborhood of Tammany Hall during the evening, in attendance

on the various meetings.

In Tammany Hall itself, the principal meeting, (for which the call had been issued, and which had collected such immense multitudes of people) was held. But then there were also, no less than seven other meetings. Three were held in front of the City Hall, by torch light, another in front of the Hall of Records-a third in tront of Tammany Hall-another in front of the Theological Book Store in the rear of Dr. Spring's church-and the fifth at St. John's Hall. Never has such a scene been witnessed in this city. The torches-the bannersthe crowds-the shouting-the great flags streaming across ' hath m street-the violent gesticulations of the orators as the glare of the lamps and torches fell upon them—the hurrying to and fro of the vast crowds—the thundering cheers from the open windows of old Tammany-all made up one of the most exciting scenes of popular en-

thusiasm which we have ever seen. At the out door meetings, all sorts of speakers appeared and all sorts of speeches were delivered. Such an outpouringtof democratic oratory certainly never ascended up to the heavens from the same space of ground before. From the portico of the City Hall, Charles O'Co nor, Esq., was thundering away-pouring forth his sarcasm and bitter jokes first time in some years, exercised for the benefit of the locofoco party. In front of Tamma-ny Hall, Bill Shaler was pounding the foes of Tyler to death. At the theological book store, Slamm, Bang & Co., were screaming about honesty and patriotism loud enough to awaken the dead. At the Hall of Records, a swarm of young orators were contending for the privilege of enlightening the masses-one starting up to enlighten them on the tariff .- another showing Henry Clay to be the blackest scoundrel in creation, and a third, with stronger lungs and broader shoulders than either, pushing both off the field in order to demolish the whole Whig party—body, bones, and all. And yet everywhere such good humor, such jollity, such laughing, and singing, and cheering, and hur-raing—it all looked more like the night of the glorious Fourth, in the glorious old times, before such things as Croton fountains and Harper tin cans were dreamed of, than a vast assemblage of politi-

cal partizans. People stopped in Broadway and wondered what it all meant. Away up town the tidings of some great popular commotion went, and thousands of all parties kept pouring down to witness the strange scene. The very cabmen deserted their standsthe omnibus drivers stopped short, and forgot to demand their fare, as the passengers jumped out to mingle with the multitudes. The very stars in the heavens seemed to shine out brighter, and the fountain in the Park to bubble, and sparkle, and dance in the star-light more joyously than ever; whilst the echoing shouts entering the Park Theatre, startled audience, players, orchestra and all. Macready himself, lost his composure, and the gentleman that plays the big trombone and who had fallen asleep, awoke with a sudden scream. It was a rather singular coincidence that this interruption occurred just at that interesting passage in the third act-

Ophelia —What means this, my Lord? Hamlet —Marry—this means mischief.

But we must get to the great meeting in Old Tammany. Here was one dense, closely-packed, melting crowd of human beings—of the best possible species of that genus-the American democrat -the "bone and sinew"-the "unterrified democracv." Around the walls were arranged the proud banners of the democratic hosts, and altogether, Old Tammany looked as if indeed she had resumed her sceptre as in the days of old. Conspicuous amongst the banners we noticed a white one with the following words in great red block letters:-"Liberty-Truth-Equality-Polk-Wrights-Long Live the Republic !"

This body, whose flag had this quaint device. was very numerous, and was greeted with three loud cheers on its entrance into the Hall

The following gentlemen were unanimonsly elected officers for the evening :-For President.
JOHN TARGEE

JOHN	TARGEE
Vice 1	Presidents.
Stephen Allen, Preserved Fish, John M. Brathurst, Stephen R. Harris, Peter Cooper, Elijish F. Purdy, Charles G Ferris, Andrew H. Mickle, Abraham Hatfield, Snivers Parker, Dr. Jacob Rabinett, William F. Preut, Michael Gaffney, Mark Spencer, Ely Moore, Jacob Annes, James Keeler, R. A. S.nds, Theophalus Peck, Peter Smith, James T. Brady, John Buckley, Joseph Elliott, George Giazier,	Abram Van Ness, George Arcularius, Robert H. Morris, Charles A. Clinton, John B. Lasallu, M. M. Quackenboss, James '. Stoneall, John Emmuns, Emanuel B. Hart, James H. Coske, William P. Hallet, Theodore Banks, George S. Mann, Elias L. Smith, Abram B. Purdy, Isaac L. Varian, M. Burke, Alexander F. Vache, John Pettigrew, George S. Messerve, Isaiah Rynders, F. W. Birdsell, Anthony Compton, John Cox,
Thomas L Nichols, E. S Derry, Walter Bowns,	Abram G. Crasto, W. P. Holland, M. L. Bryant,
Sec	retariee.
Levi D. Slamm, Samuel A. Crapo, Samuel Waterbury, Gensevoort Meiville,	Andrew Mills, Samuel R. McNeven, E. D. Comstock, William N. McMurray
David T. Williams,	Charles Webb,

William H Cornell, William H Cornell, Thomas J. Agnew, Henry Vandewater, Avery Green, A. D. Wilson, J. B. Schmeizel, William D Waterman. John W. Ketchum, Richard J. St The first speaker was George Bancroff, Esq The enthusiasm with which he was received alto gether baffles description. One prolonged univer sal shout burst from the dense multitude inside the old Hall, and was re-echoed by thousands and

thousands of voices outside. After the cheering

had subsided, Mr. Bancrott thus addressed the as-

semblage:—

Citizes of the Empire State.—The kindness of the reception which you have given me this evening have compiletely overwhelmed me. My heart bounds to my lips, and I feel constrained to confess my utter mability to express in becoming terms my gratitude. (Great applause) We meet to might, fellow citizens, in the bonds of a common union—linked together in one common brotherhood of spirit and effort all animated by the same feeling—and all I trust desirous to attain one object (Cheers, and a cry of "adjourn to the Park, to the Park.") We meet to efface the verdict of the election of 1830, to protest against it in the name of our country, of republican institutions, and of humanity. (Loud cheers) The present contest involves the highest considerations—the purity of the Constitution, civil therty, free suffrege, justice to adopted citizens, the boundary and extent of our country. It involves in an especial manner, whether American industry shall be allowed to prosper under the action of general laws, or whether it shall be kept in condict with those laws, and subjected to all the hazards and uncertainties of an artificial system (Renewed cheering). The great restrictive system, which overhang the world for centuries, was shaken by American independence Yet the world was still so encompassed by the cloud that its evils were slowly discorned and imperfe tly measured Chedemocratic party have ever contended for the free-fem of the seas as the highway of commerce—for the rights of neutral nations—for that extended trade, which should make all intelligence the common property or the whole world; should compensate the in-qualities of the subject to I sand mineral wealth, and interchange all products of peculiar skill. But foreign trade without the exaction of duties, has never been asked by a singlistatemma. The regulation of the tariff his, indeed, been the subject to I sall, shan never been asked by a singlistatemma. The sugulation of the tariff his, indeed, been the subject to I sall, shan never been asked by semblage :-CITIZENS OF THE EMPIRE STATE. - The kindness of the

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for NOTICE.—Persons who have deposited Letters in the office of the "San" newspaper, to be forwarded to the old country, are informed that a parcel containing nearly two hundred letters are now remaining at the office of the Old Line of Liverpool Facket, No. 38 Burling Sip—said letters having been taken out of the letter bag of the ship Yorkshire this morning, where they had been secretly deposited, with the view, doubtless, of evading the custon ary packet charge. These letters have the Sin post mask and a number of them are marked to be sent by the "A-shburton," "Stephen Whitney," and "North-umberland."

Oh, lady, do f r Love's sake, clip
The hair from off your upper lip;
It makes you look as hard and cross
As a rough rhinoceros.
Or what's better—hasten fly!
And Gouraud's Poudre Subule buy,
'Twill make your skin look smooth and white
As patitess marble polished bright.
OG—Gonraud's Hair Eraticator can be seen tested at e only office in New York, 67 Walkerstreet, first store om Broadway.

fog- RABINEAU'S HOT, COLD AND SHOWER Salt Water Baths, Destrosses afrect—The celebrity of this establishment, the efficacy of the baths, and the uniform neatness of the house, have never been more fully tested than during the extraordinary season of continued heat. To the Southern traveller they have provided an ample relief—to the invalid a sure r medy for rheumatic and chronic disorders, and to ail, young and old a renovating influence, that is, a security to life and health. Only try them at the foot of Destrosses st.

fg- 17'S HIGHLY GRATIFYING TO HEAR SO much praise applied to the efficacy of Bernard's Diarrhosa Medicine. In every case of Diarrhosa Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints this season, where it was used, it has been successful; thousands of certificates of wonderful cures can be seen by calling on R. S. Bernard, the proprietor, 97 Nassau street, New York. This medicine is also for sale by Dr. W. H. Milnor, corner of John street and Broadway. For sale in Albany by Rosevelt & Co; do do do Troy by Backus & Bull, agents; do do do Boston by W. W. Page, agent.

00- THE WORST CASES OF PILES ARE ALways cured by Hay's Liniment in a very short time. Why then should any suffer when this remedy is warranted always to cure Sold at 21 Courtlandt street.

always to cure Sold at 21 Courtlandt street.

SAMUEL R TABER. OF ORIENT, L. I., who had long been sick and under the care of physicians, who did not appear to know the cause of his complaint, heard of Dr. Sherman's celebrated Worm Lozenges. As his symptoms seemed to indicate the presence of worms he took them according to the direction, and brought away, to use his own words, "hundreds and hundreds of worms" His bud symptoms began to venish in a day or two, and he is now restored to the enjoyment of perfect health. He stated that he never saw any remedy that would compare with Sherman's Worm Lozenges. Doctor Sherman's warehouse is 116 Nassau street. Agents—227 Hudson street, corner of Spring; 188 Bowery, corner of Spring; 77 East Broadway; 139 Fallon at Brooklyn; 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia, and 8 State st., Boston.

Ledgor Buildings, Philadelphia, and 8 State st., Boston.

8G — MANY ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO cure the symptoms of venerial disease in a breken constitution. Diets, tonics, divertics, elikalies, stimulants, purgatives, emetics, mercurial alteratives, and a score of other remedies have been resorred to, but with little success. Dr. Blackwell's Ant Acrid Tincture and Scotch Renovator is the only remedy yet discovered that will cure in any form or state of the disease, the following complaints:

—Venerial disorders, stubborn gleet, seminal effusions, effections of the ureter, disbetes or disease or the bladder, and all other complaints arising from this dreadful maledy. R. 8 Bernard, 97 Nussau street, is the only authorised agent in the United States for the sale of this valuable medicine. For sale by Backus & Bull, agents for Troy;

W. W. Page, agent for Boston.

W. W. rage, agent for sosten.

GC CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY CURED.—The Renic Mixture, prepared by the Collage of Medicine and Pharmacy of the city of New York, is confidently resonanced for all cases of debility produced by secret in lulgence or excess of any kind. It is an invaluable remains on instormation.)

Single bottles \$1 each; cases of helfs dezen 26; caratily packed and sent to all parts of the Union.

Olicas of the Collage of Medicine and Pharmacy St.

Second street. We have a RESTARDED M. M. B. Ament

0G- HA! HA! HA! H !- An old man's advice to GP HA! HA! HA! H. !—An old man's advice to his econ mical friend Hear hm—Sir: I'm dispussed with you and your family. You are rich; your children amiable: but look at their faces covered with ruprius, and their fine shaped necks "yellow as a guinea," and y u have the folly to tell me that your hands are chapped. Why, zounds! one single cake of the wonderful Jones' Italian Chemical Soap would rid you of all your complaints, make your children's necks as smooth and as white as alsbaster, cure all their pimples, blotches, salt rheum, erysipelas, sunburn, tan, morphew, and aimost make your old frizzled face young again. Hold! hold! Where shall I get it? Why, at the sign of the American Eagle 82 Chatham st, or 323 Broaiway. New York; or 139 Feiton st., Brooklyn, Beware et a swindling counterfeit—get Jones' Soap—mind, take no other.

66-DR. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL.—All deaf persons should use this celebrated Oil In all complaints of the Ear this Oil has the most astonishing effect, and al-ways relieves the person, and frequently cures. Price \$1 er flask. Sold at 21 Courtlandt street

in the continuation of the least inconvenience, which tends, in their case, only to deform. This each power who is which tends, specially, spec

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